

ACCESSION NR: AP4000269

clinical death with complete restoration of their vital functions. All other animals in this group either died within 2 days after the experiment or failed to revive at all. Resuscitation failure was attributed to imperfect blood perfusion causing acute heart dilation, marked hemodynamic disorders during restoration period, and severe acidosis inhibiting further restoration and leading to serious changes in the brain and internal organs. These factors were controlled in reviving the second group of 8 dogs, and fresh donor blood and blood substitution were also used in the later stages of revival. All 8 animals were revived and vital functions were completely restored in 5 of the animals. Thus, under deep hypothermia clinical death can be prolonged to 2 hrs with subsequent complete restoration of vital functions. Orig. art. has: none.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organisma, AMN SSSR, Moskva (Experimental Physiology Laboratory for Organism Revival, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Jun63

DATE ACQ: 04Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM
Card2/2

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 012

KOSOLAPOV, V.I.; SKVORTSOV, Yu.M.; DEM'YANCHUK, A.S.; KISELEVA, K.V.;
MIKHALENKO, V.N.

Exchange of experience. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1388-1389 '62.
(MIRA 15.11)

1. Institut khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Kosolapov,
Skvortsov). 2. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR
(for Dem'yanchuk). 3. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva
(for Kiseleva, Mikhaleko).

(Scientific apparatus and instruments)

ECGDANOV, S. V. , and KISELEVA, K. V.

"On the Nature of the Dielectric Properties of Solid Solutions of
 $\text{SrTiO}_3 - \text{Bi}_{2/3}\text{TiO}_3$."

report presented at the Symposium on Ferroelectricity and Ferromagnetism ,
Leningrad, 30 May - 5 June 1963

KISELEVA, K.V.; BOGDANOV, S.V.

Structure of solid solutions of SrTiO₃-Bi₂O₃ · 3TiO₂. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.11:3133-3137 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moskva.

S/070/63/008/001/017/024
E132/E460

AUTHOR: Kiseleva, K.V.

TITLE: X-ray diffraction studies of strontium bismuth titanates over a wide temperature interval

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, v.8, no.1, 1963, 105-107

TEXT: With the aim of detecting any phase transformations, powder specimens of strontium bismuth titanate were examined using Cu and Cr radiations the cell dimensions being determined to ± 0.0015 kX. The two specimens had the compositions
1) 90.4% SrTiO_3 + 9.6% $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{TiO}_2$ and
2) 80.3% SrTiO_3 + 19.7% $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{TiO}_2$. Photographs were taken at $+160^\circ\text{C}$, $+20^\circ\text{C}$, -60°C , -120°C and -183°C . The first material showed only the cubic phase but the second showed traces of another phase at room temperature which remained unchanged over the range $+160^\circ\text{C}$ to -120°C . No transitions were thus found. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva
(Physical Institute imeni P.N.Lebedev)

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1961

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4030635

8/0048/64/028/004/0636/0642

AUTHOR: Bogdanov, S.V.; Kiseleva, K.V.

TITLE: On the nature of the dielectric properties of $\text{SrTiO}_3 \cdot \text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{TiO}_2$ solid solutions /Report, Symposium on Ferromagnetism and Ferroelectricity held in Leningrad 30 May to 5 June 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv.Ser.fiz., v.28, no.4, 1964, 636-642

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric relaxation, strontium titanate solid solution, bismuth titanate solid solution

ABSTRACT: Solid solutions of up to 9.6% bismuth titanate in strontium titanate were examined by x-ray diffraction at room temperature and liquid nitrogen temperature in search for indications of a phase transition. The investigation was undertaken because of the great difficulties (discussed at some length) encountered in attempting to explain the dielectric relaxation observed in these materials as an effect of a diffuse ferroelectric phase transition. Although the resolution was sufficient to separate structure sensitive lines with a tetrahedral distortion of 0.0011 or a monoclinic or rhombohedral distortion of three minutes of arc, and distortions of one-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4030635

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im.P.N.Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 30Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NR REV Sov: 011

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 25240-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5004342

S/0070/65/010/001/0074/0080

AUTHOR: Bogdanov, S. V.; Kiseleva, K. V.; Rassushin, V. A.

TITLE: Effect of bismuth additives on some physical properties of BaTiO₃ single crystals

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 74-80

TOPIC TAGS: bismuth additive, barium titanate, bismuth ion behavior

ABSTRACT: The effect of small concentrations of bismuth additive on the structure, dielectric properties, losses, Cury point, and the spontaneous crystallization of BaTiO₃ were investigated. It was shown, that two ranges: (1) from 0 to 0.16 atomic % of Bi and above 0.16 atom. % can be separated in the concentration dependency of structural parameters T_C and P_s. The different behavior of the said values in these concentration ranges is linked to different behaviors of bismuth ions in the BaTiO₃ lattice. In the second range, relaxation dependencies and tg, related to the electron processes, were disclosed. Probable mechanisms of relaxation processes are also discussed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 25240-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004342

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva (Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, SS

NO REF Sov: 010 OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

L 57035-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)

Psh-10/Pt-7/Pl-4 IJP(c) JD/GG/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5016113

UR/0048/65/029/006/0896/0900

TITLE: Concerning phase transitions in strontium titanate /Report,
4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity, at Rostov-on-the-Don

21-25 Sept 1964.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya.Ser.fizicheskaya, v.29, no.6, 1965, 896-900

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, phase transition, x ray diffraction,
double refraction, dielectric constant, strontium compound, titanate

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the birefringence and dielectric constant of SrTiO₃ single crystals at temperatures from 4.2 to 300°K and have examined the diffraction of Fe x-rays by the crystals in order to determine the presence and possible nature of phase transitions in this region. The crystals were grown by the Verneuil technique. Above 112°K the double refraction was small and probably due to strains. Between 112 and 110°K the initial anisotropy of the crystal completely disappeared and the double refraction began to rise rapid-

Card 1/3

L 57035-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016113

ly with decreasing temperature. The sudden change in the direfringent properties near 110°K indicates a phase transition corresponding to that found by K.A.Mueller (Arch.sci.10,130,1957) with the electron paramagnetic resonance method. The double refraction ceased to rise with decreasing temperature at 60°K and remained approximately constant from 60° to 20°K. Below 20°K the double refraction suffered large random fluctuations. The sharp bend in the double refraction curve at 60°K indicates the presence of a second phase transition, in agreement with findings of R.S.Krogstad, F.W.Lytte, R.W.Moos and E.B.Moore (Bull Amer.Phys.Soc.8,470,1963). It is suggested that the fluctuations below 20° are due to a third phase transition; the presence of this transition is also in agreement with the results of Krogstad et al. X-ray diffraction profiles measured at 77°K could not be explained by the frequently assumed tetragonal structure. It is concluded that the structure is pseudomonoclinic with the lattice constants $a = c = 3.8870 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 3.8988 \text{ \AA}$, $\Delta\theta = 6^\circ$. X-ray diffraction profiles at room temperature revealed a small rhombohedral distortion of the unit cube amounting to two minutes of arc. It is suggested that this distortion may be due to the fact that the crystals were grown at 2000°C. The di-

Card 2/3

L 57035-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016113

electric constant and loss tangent increased monotonically with decreasing temperature. Since no maxima were found it is concluded that the phase transitions are not farrely critic transitions. Orig.art. not available.

卷之三十一

MR REF 80V: 002

OFFICES: 307

Card 3/3

L 57564-63 EWT(I)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pt-7/PI-4
IJP(c) JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016138

UR/0048/65/029/006/0994/0998

AUTHOR: Bogdanov, S.V.; Kiseleva, K.V.; Matsonashvili, B.N.; Rassushin,
V.A.; Sentyurina, N.N.

TITLE: Effect of doping with iron on some physical properties of
barium titanate single crystals /Report, 4th All-Union Conference on
Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser. fizicheskaya, v.29, no.6, 1965, 994-998

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, barium titanate, doping, iron,
crystal structure, phase transition, dielectric constant, electric
conductivity, optic absorption

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the dielectric constant, electrical conductivity and optical transmission of BaTiO₃ single crystals containing up to 6 at.% Fe and have investigated the structure of the crystals by x-ray diffraction. At room temperature the structure of crystals containing from 0.48 to 2.6 at.% Fe was tetragonal; crystals containing more than 2.6 at.% Fe were cubic and their lat-

Card 1/3

L 57564-65

ACCESSION NR.: AP5016138

tice constants were independent of the Fe content. When the temperature was reduced, the (431) reflections from crystals that were cubic at room temperature became broader, while the (222) reflections did not. This broadening was maximum at 243°K, and at 77°K the width of the (431) reflections was practically the same as at room temperature. It is concluded that the structure is tetragonal at 243°K and that a phase transition occurs between 243 and 77°K. The dielectric constants were measured at temperatures from 100 to 530°K. It was found that the Curie point is displaced toward lower temperatures with increasing Fe content. The authors also assert that the dielectric constant maximum corresponding to the 2·m → 3·m transition is displaced toward higher temperatures. Electrical conductivities were measured at temperatures from 100 to 530°K. The plots of the logarithm of the conductivity against the reciprocal of the temperature were straight lines for crystals containing 2.6 at.% or more of Fe and were broken lines for crystals containing 1.84 at.% or less. These curves are analyzed and it is concluded that the Fe impurity atoms form acceptor levels with an ionization energy of 1.5 eV. Optical transmission measurements at

Card 2/3

L 57564-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016138

wavelengths from 0.4 to 2.0 micron showed that the presence of Fe shifts the absorption edge toward longer wavelengths. Three absorption maxima were observed at photon energies of 1.8, 1.5 and 1.1 eV. The 1.8 eV absorption corresponds to ionization of F centers and the 1.5 eV absorption confirms the presence of 1.5 eV acceptor centers. The 1.1 eV absorption is not understood; it is suggested that it may be due to an intra-F center transition. Orig.art.has: 7 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im.P.N.Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences of the SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, IC

NR REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 018

Card 3/3

TROFIMOV, T.T.; KISELEVA, K.V.

"Tree and shrub seedlings" by I.T.Vasil'chenko. Reviewed by
T.T.Trofimov, K.V.Kiseleva. Bot. zhur. 46 no.1:141-145 Ja
'61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Trees—Identification) (Shrubs--Identification) (Seedlings)
(Vasil'chenko, I.T.)

KISELEVA, K.V.

Interrelation between spruce and oak in Moscow Province. Vest.
Mosk. un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 17 no.4:67-71 Jl-Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Botanicheskiy sad pri Moskovskom universitete.
(Moscow Province—Spruce) (Moscow Province—Oak)
(Forest ecology)

KISELEVA, K.V.; RAZUMOVSKIY, S.M.

Some principles of the distribution of the flora by plant
communities. Bot. zhur. 48 no.9:1373-1380 S '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universi-
teta i Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR, Moskva.

KISELEVA, K.V.

Morphological differences in seedlings of the elms *Ulmus scabra* Mill. and *Ulmus laevis* Pall. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:103-105 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Rekomendovana Botanicheskim sadom Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3

KISELEVA, K.V.

Floristic zoning of Moscow Province. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no.4:
142-144 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3"

KISELEVA, K.V.

Aspen forests of the Klin-Dmitrov Ridge and their dynamics. Bot.
zhur. 50 no.4:567-571 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni Lomonosova, Moskva.

KOCHERGIN, P.M., GONCHARENKO, G.K., KISELEVA, L.A.

The drug industry of the Chinese People's Republic. Med.prom. 12
no.9:54-57 S'58 (MIRA 11:9)

(CHINA--DRUG INDUSTRY)

UR'YEVA, G.B.; KISELEVA, L.D.

Epileptic attacks in a child with diabetes mellitus. Vop.ckh.
mat i det. 7 no.12:72-74 D:62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Lyublinskoy detskoy sholeznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy (nachal'-
nik T.D.Paramonova).
(DIABETES) (EPILEPSY) (CHILDREN—DISEASES)

L 51818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016906

UR/0240/64/000/008/0045/0049

AUTHOR: Bychkovskaya, O. V.; Babina, N. S.; Ivanova, O. D.; Kisaleva, L. F.

TITLE: Survivability and resistance of vaccine strains of the poliomyelitis virus in the environment

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 8, 1964, 45-49

TOPIC TAGS: virology, virus, vaccine, medical experiment

ABSTRACT: Several vaccine and virulent strains of the polio virus were tested for survival in water and soil and for resistance to heating, various constant temperatures, drying, ultraviolet rays, and certain acids and bases. The results were determined by the cytopathological effect in HEp-2 cultures. Isolated viruses were identified by neutralization with specific sera. The experiments showed that the virus has a relatively long survival time in the environment, e.g., 96-99 days in sterilized water at 18-20°C. No difference was observed between the virulent and attenuated strains in this respect.

Orig. art. has: 5 graphs, 1 table.

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3

L 51818-65

ACCESSION NR.: AP5016906

ASSOCIATION: NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON ASSOCIATION WITH INFECTION CYCLE
(Scientific Research Institute of Viral Infections)

SUBMITTED: 11Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3"

VOINOV, I.I.; KISELEVA, L.F.; ABRAMOVA, F.A.

Etiology of pneumonia in small children according to materials from
pathoanatomical autopsies. Pediatria no.9:87 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz epidemiologicheskogo otdela Sverdlovskogo instituta epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.
(PNEUMONIA) (AUTOPSY)

KISELEVA, L.F.

Antagonistic effect of Actinomyces on cancer cells. Antibiotiki
3 no.1:10-13 Ja-1958 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(NEOPLASMS,
cancer-inhib. Actinomyces (Rus))
(ACTINOMYCES,
cancer inhib. strains (Rus))

BYCHKOVSKAYA, O.V.; BAZHEDOMOVA, M.A.; BABINA, N.S.; IVANOVA, O.D.;
KISELEVA, L.F.; NEZNANSKAYA, I.I.

Increase of the antibody titer in two-stage immunization against
poliomyelitis with a live vaccine. Vop. virus. 7 no.2:241 Mr-Ap '62.

1. Sverdlovskiy institut po profilaktike poliomiyelita.
(POLIOMYELITIS---VACCINATION) (MIRA 15:5)

ZAGNIBORODOVA, Ye.N.; KISELEVA, L.F.; RIZAYEVA, Ye.R.

Fauna and ecology of fleas of the yellow suslik *Citellus fulvus*
Licht. in the Nebit-Dag region (western Turkmenistan). Izv.AN
Turk.SSR.Ser.biol.nauk no.3:81-86 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Turkmenskaya respublikanskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya.
(NEBIT-DAG REGION--PARASITES--SUSLIKS)
(NEBIT-DAR REGION--FLEAS)

ROZEN, A.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; MEDVEDEV, S.F.; RODIONOV, Ye.P.; KISELEVA, L.F.

Mass transfer in the extraction and reextraction of uranyl nitrate
in packed columns. Ekstr.; teor., prim., app. no. 2:284-293 '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Uranyl nitrate) (Extraction (Chemistry))
(Mass transfer)

L 51818-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5016906

UR/0240/64/000/008/0045/0049

AUTHOR: Bychkovskaya, O. V.; Babina, N. S.; Ivanova, O. D.; Kiseleva, L. F.

TITLE: Survivability and resistance of vaccine strains of the poliomyelitis virus in the environment

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 8, 1964, 45-49

TOPIC TAGS: virology, virus, vaccine, medical experiment

ABSTRACT: Several vaccine and virulent strains of the polio virus were tested for survival in water and soil and for resistance to heating, various constant temperatures, drying, ultraviolet rays, and certain acids and bases. The results were determined by the cytopathological effect in HEp-2 cultures. Isolated viruses were identified by neutralization with specific sera. The experiments showed that the virus has a relatively long survival time in the environment, e.g., 96-99 days in sterilized water at 18-20°C. No difference was observed between the virulent and attenuated strains in this respect.

Orig. art. has: 5 graphs, 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 51818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016906

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh infektsiy, Sverdlovsk
(Scientific Research Institute of Virus Infections)

SUBMITTED: 11Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

JFRS

Card 2/2

ROZEN, A.M.; KARPACHEVA, S.M.; MEDVEDEV, S.F.; RODIONOV, Ye.P.; KISELEVA,
L.T.

Investigating mass transfer in packed columns during extraction
by means of tributyl phosphate (extraction and reextraction of
nitric acid). Khim.prom. no.7:627-630 O-N '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Packed towers) (Mass transfer)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3

KARPACHEVA, S.M.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.I.; KISELEVA, L.F.

Laws governing the movement of the disperse phase in a pulsed packed column. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.12:2668-2677 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3"

MIKHLIN, E.D.; SHAKHOVA, M.F.; LUK'YANOVA, L.V.; Prinimala uchastiye:
KISELEVA, L.E., laborantka

Phytol, a preparation from peppermint wastes. Trudy VNIVI 8:57-65
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Laboratoriya pererabotki rastitel'nogo syr'ya i khimiko-analiti-
cheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
vitaminnogo instituta.

(Phytol) (Peppermint)

KISELEV, G.I. [Kysel'ev, N.I.]; KISELEVA, L.G. [Kysel'eva, L.N.]

Content of phosphorus compounds in the white pectoral and red
femoral muscles of fowl. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.2:279-282
'65. (MIHA 18:6)

I. Kafedra biokhimii Khar'kovskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.

CHULANOV, G.Ch., doktor ekon. nauk, prof.; KISELEVA, L.I.; ZHUBANOVA, Z.G.; TAYBEKOV, I.Ye.; DZHAKSALIYEV, B.M.; ISHMUKHAMEDOV, B.M.; CHECHELEVA, T.V.; KUZNETSOV, Yu.N., red.; LOGOZHEV, A.S., red.; ROROKINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Essays on the history of the national economy of the Kazakh S.S.R.] Ocherki istorii narodnogo khoziaistva Kazakhskoi SSR. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kaz.SSR. Vol.3. [June 1941 to 1945] Iyun' 1941 goda - 1945 god. 1963. 299 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut ekonomiki.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kaz.SSR (for Chulanov).

KISELEVA, L.I.

Effect of Solonetz soils on physiological processes in
spring wheat. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. bot. i pochv. no.1:
3-13 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Wheat) (Solonetz soils)

KISELEVA, L. I.

In moving forward help those lagging behind. Mashinostroitel'
no.11:37 M '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Kharkov--Tractor industry—Technological innovations)

KISELEVA, L.I.; YEROKHIN, Yu.Ye.

Intra-vitam secretion of porphyrins into the culture medium by
Actinomyces griseus. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.4:958-959 F '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком V.N. Shaposhnikovym.
(Porphyrin and porphyrin compounds)
(Actinomyces)

KISELEVA, L.I.

Effect of different methods used in improving Solonetz soils
on the water requirement and productivity of wheat. Trudy
Inst. bot. AN Kazakh. SSR. 12:24-38 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Ruzayevka District—Solonetz soils)
(Wheat—Water requirements)
(Tillage)

KISELEVA, L.M.

Using the method of resist printing in dyeing with vat polycyclic
dyes, Tekst.prom. 22 no.4:61-64 Ap '62 (MIRA 15:6)

1. Zaveduyushchaya khimicheskoy laboratoriyyey fabriki "Krasnaya
Talka."

(Dyes and dyeing)
(Textile printing)

FEDOROVA, N.Ye., dotsent; MORYANOV, P.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BROVTSOV, V.V.; BOLOTOVA, A.A.; KISELEVA, L.M.,
inzh.; VINOGRADOVA, V.A., inzh.; LOBANOVA, S.K., studentka

Continuous method of bleaching cotton fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21
no.6:50-54 Je '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut (for Fedorova,
Lobanova). 2. Glavnnyy inzh. fabriki "Krasnaya Talka" (for
Brovtsov).

(Bleaching).

GOTOVTSEVA, L.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KISELEVA, L.M.

Single-phase bleaching with a low silicate-alkali ratio
and selection of slightly foaming wetting agents. Tekst.
prom. 24 no.8:57-59 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopotobumazhnoc promyshlennosti (IvNITI). 2. Nachal'nik khimicheskoy laboratorii fabriki "Krasnaya Talka" (for Kiseleva).

GOTOVTSEVA, A.L., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KISELEVA, L.M.

Use of sodium metasilicate in the oxygen bleaching of fabrics with
the single-phase method. Tekst.prom. 25 no.2:60-63 F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ivanovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopcato-
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for Gotovtseva). 2. Nachal'nik
khimicheskoy laboratorii fabriki "Krasnaya Talka" (for Kiseleva).

KISELEVA, L.N.; TARTAKOVSKIY, M.B.

Significance of increased unipolar leads of the extremities in evaluating negative T waves in a third standard lead. Trudy LSGMI 40:272-276 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Fakul'tetskaya terapevticheskaya klinika Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. klinikoy - prof.A.A.Kedrov).

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY,

increased unipolar limb leads in negative T wave in 3rd standard lead (Rus)

KISELEVA, L.N. , NEMTSOVA, R.N.

Effect of corglycone on the electrocardiogram. Trudy ISGMI
45:275-280 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. A.A. Kadrov).

(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

KISELEVA, L. N., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Nerves and arteries of the muscles of the wrist in man and in some animals." Khar'kov, 1960. 16 pp; (Khar'kov Medical Inst); 200 copies; free; (KL, 23-60, 127)

KUVYRKIN, Nikolay Georgiyevich; TURKIN, V.K., prof., otd.red.;
KISELEVA, L.S., red.

[Indefinite integrals] Neopredelenye integraly; uchebnoe
posobie po vysshei matematike dlia studentov VZEIS. Pod
red. V.K.Turkina. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi elektrotekhn. in-t
sviazi, 1960. 76 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Integrals, Generalized)

TRUSIKHIN, Nikolay Pavlovich; KISMLEVA, L.S., red.

[Communal labor under socialism] Obrashchestvennyi trud pri
sotsializme. Moskva, Vses.zaochnyi elektrotekhn.in-t sviazi,
1961. 33 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Labor and laboring classes) (Communism)

GRIGOR'YEVA, T.S., prof.; KISELEVA, L.S.

Some indices of external respiration in patients with mitral stenosis. Kardiologiya 5 no.2:71-75 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. T.S.Grigor'yeva) pediatriceskogo fakul'teta Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye bo'nitsy no.23 (glavnnyy vrach A.S. Kokovikhin).

L 28846-66 EPF(n)-2/ENT(m)/T/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB
ACC NR₄ AP6013739 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/004/0357/0359

AUTHOR: Babkin, R. L.; Kiseleva, L. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Determination of the amount of corrosion products in the
water of nuclear power reactors

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 357-359

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power reactor, water cooled nuclear reactor,
nuclear reactor material, corrosion

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a quick analysis method for measuring
the amount of products formed by the corrosion process in the water
of nuclear reactors. The method is based on the complexometric back
titration and special preparation of test samples. The slow neutral-
ization of acid samples in titrant is explained and the process of
their treatment and testing is described. The results of the analysis
are expressed in equivalent weight units. The method was first tested

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.532.4.545

L 28846-66

ACC NR: AP6013739

on standard metal solutions and then applied to the determination of the amount of heavy metals in specially prepared mixtures. The weights of metals found in standard solutions are presented in a table for Fe, Cu, Ni, Co, Cr, Zn, and Mn. The equivalent weights are also tabulated for two Fe-Cu-Ni-Co-Cr mixtures. Finally, two comparative methods were used for analysis of the water taken from two-loop reactors. The total weights of corrosion products determined by colorimetric and complexometric methods are summed up in a table. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 20Feb65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 CC

BUSEV, A.I.; KISELEVA, L.V.

Purifying barium sulfate by reprecipitation. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz. khim., 12 no.5:227-228 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Barium sulfate) (Precipitation)

5(2),5(3)

AUTHORS: Busev,A.I., and Kisaleva,L.V.

Sov/55-56-4-22/31

TITLE: 1-(2-Pyridylazo)-2-Naphthol as a Reagent for the Determination
of Palladium (1-(2-piridilazo)-2-naftol kak reaktiv dlya
opredeleniya palladiya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya

1958,¹³ Nr. 4, pp 179-186 (USSR)ABSTRACT: During the reciprocation of palladium chloride and 1-(2-pyridylazo)-2-naphthol there appears $C_{15}H_{11}N_3C\cdot PdCl_2^-$ a combination unsolvable in water and solvable well in some organic solvents. There exists the possibility of a gravimetric detection of palladium in this combination. The 1-(2-pyridylazo)-2-naphthol is a specific and sensitive reagent, with the aid of which palladium in presence of other metals of the platinum group can be discovered photometrically well. There are 6 tables, 3 figures, and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet, and 5 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1957

Card 1/1

KISELEVA, L.V.

AUTHORS: Busev, A.I., Kiseleva, L.V., Cherkesov, A.I. 32-1-3/55

TITLE: The Complexometric Determination of Thorium by Means of
1-(2-Pyridilazo)-2-Naphthol as Natural Indicator (Kompleksometriches-
koye opredeleniye toriya s 1-(2-piridilazo)-2-naftolom v kachestve
indikatora).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The indicator mentioned, which is known in Soviet scientific literature under the name of "PAN", was used also by Flaschka and Abdine [Ref. 2], but in a different form. A comparison of the method used by them with that suggested here showed that, in the case of the method developed by Flaschka and Abdine, the presence of a large number of secondary ions influences the change of color. According to the method recommended here, the solution of the indicator and its bonds is used in an aqueous solution of methyl alcohol (50%). For purposes of measuring the spectrophotometer "Cof-4" is used. As stated here, the change of color, it is true, is less distinct in the case of the method suggested than is the case with the method developed by Flaschka and Abdine, but the selectivity of the indicator is considerably greater. (There follows a description of the experiment). The following disturbing elements are mentioned: An excessive

Card 1/2

The Complexometric Determination of Thorium by Means of
1-(2-Pyridilazo)-2-Naphthol as Natural Indicator

32-1-3/55

quantity of lead leads to the forming of trilons; the presence of mercury or tin causes the color to become dim; further disturbance is also caused by a content of trivalent iron-, bismuth-, indium- and vanadium. A content of iron has no disturbing effect if ascorbic acid is added to the solution. Disturbance is also caused by anions which form complex compounds or a common precipitation with thorium. The method suggested is used for the analysis of monazite sand as well as of other materials from which phosphoric acid must first be removed. There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 9 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, Moscow (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Thorium-Determination 2. Thorium-Detection

KISELEVA, L.V., inzh.

Direct determination of zinc content in condensate. Elek.sta.33
no.1:80 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Feed water)(Zinc)

KISELEVA M. A.

Distr: 4E2c 18 18

✓Cold phosphatization of steel. A. V. Fominyakov and
M. A. Kiseleva. Nauch. Estezodnic 1954 rok. Sintez
USSR. (Sarator) 1955, 544, Referat Zhur., Met. 1956,
Abstr No. 7781.—Conditions of operation and composition of
the bath were found in which cold phosphatization gave, on
steel, phosphate films as good as those obtained by hot
phosphatization. The quality of the film improved with
decrease of the content of NaP in the bath. An important
factor is the content of free acid in the bath, or the degree
of acidity. A. N. Pestov

DMITREVSKIY, Yuriy Dmitriyevich; FISHCHEVA, T.V., red.; KISELEVA, M.D.,
red. kart; TSIRUL'NITSKIY, N.P., tekhn. red,

[The Nile] Nil. Moskva, Gos.uche kno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv.
RSFSR, 1961. 75 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Nile Valley--Economic geography)

KISELEVA, M. I.

"Larvae of Polychaeta Worms of the Black Sea." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Zoology, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. 598, 29 Jul 55

KISELEVA, M. I.

20-3-46/46

AUTHORS: Zhirmunskiy, A. V., and Kiseleva, M. I.

TITLE: The Adaptation of Black Sea Actinia to Increased Water-Salinity
(Prispособление черноморских актиний к повышенному солености)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp. 517 - 520 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors previously stated that the actinia of the Black Sea and of the Barent Sea, viz. of the same species: Actinia equina L. differ from each other by their sensitiveness against temperatures and salinity. The actinia from the Black Sea suffer high temperatures, but are more sensible against increased salinity than those from the North. These differences are in accordance with their conditions of existence. Two suppositions regarding the treatment of these differences were enounced: Either the actinia of the two afore-mentioned seas should be distinguished into two species, or they belong to "eurybiontic" species which are distinguished by high plasticity and aptitude of adaptation according to the conditions of environment and milieu. This aptitude of the actinia should be investigated with respect to change of the conditions of environment, i.e. of the salinity. The Black Sea actinia should get "accustomed" to increased salinity. Salt-concentrations were

Card 1/4

C
already accu-
accustomed actinia it lasted 23 minutes on the

20-3-46/46

The Adaptation of Black Sea Actinia to Increased Water-Salinity

average. The statements of Pax are in accordance with these informations. He succeeded in keeping the actinia alive in intense brackish water (up to 4 % down). Consequently, actinia are to be considered as "euryhalinic" animals. Their high plasticity may be discussed. The experimental changes obtained by the authors, are apparently possible also under natural conditions, provided that the changes of environment do not proceed too rapidly. If this proves true, then the differences in sensitiveness against salinity from both Black Sea and Barent Sea, are no reason to divide these actinia in 2 species. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 Slavic references.

Card 3/4

Inst. Cytology and Sevastopol Biological
Station AS UkrSSR.

KISELEVA, M.I.

AUTHOR:

Kiseleva, M. I.

20-4-48/52

TITLE:

The Lunar Periodicity With the Swarming of Heteronereitic Forms of Platynereis Dumerili (Aud. et Edw.), and Nereis Zonata Malmgren in the Black Sea (Lunnaya periodichnost' v rojenii geteronereidnykh form Platynereis dumerili/Aud. et Edw./ i Nereis zonata Malmgren v Chernom more)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 4, pp. 713-716 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Special observations on the swarming of polychaetes were arranged in the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific as well as in the Mediter. Some authors correlate this phenomenon with the altitude of sea-level, others with the characteristic of the moon shine, and again others with the ionization of the air. Most of the authors agree that the swarming of the polychaetes depends on the totality of factors. Nobody dealt this problem with respect to the Black Sea. The observations by the author shew that there exists a certain rhythm of multiplication. The afore-mentioned species were captured at the same place to the electric light - at midnight. The rhythm of swarming of the two above-mentioned species in summer 1956, and in a night for Pl. dumerili, is correspondingly shown in figure 1, and 2. It was stated

Card 1/3

The Lunar Periodicity With the Swarming of Heteronereitic 20-4-48/52
Forms of Platynereis Dumerilii (Aud. et Edw.), and Nereis Zonata
Malmgren in the Black Sea

that the latter worm swarms in the Black Sea not in the last days of the first quarter, but during the new moon phases. This is never the case in the Mediterranean during full moon or new moon. Also with N. zonata the number of swarming individuals increased in the last days of the last quarter, and in the first days of new moon. The author is not yet in a position to explain the causes for the afore-said phenomena. Neither ebb nor flood, nor the water temperature can be made responsible for that. Moon-shine cannot possibly influence the growing of the sexual products. This shine is too dim for penetrating into greater depths. The assumption that moon-shine prevents swarming, can be contrasted with the fact that during full moon no swarming took place in spite of the covered sky. The author agrees with the views of those authors who think exogenous factors are the cause for the lunar periodicity of organisms, however, corresponding endogenous conditions - a certain physiological state of the organism - are necessary for their accomplishment.

Card 2/3

The Lunar Periodicity With the Swarming of Heteronereitic
Forms of Platynereis Dumerilii (Aud. et Edw.), and Nereis
Zonata Malmgren in the Black Sea

20-4-48/52

There are 2 figures, and 11 references, none of which are
Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Biological Station, imeni A. O. Kovalevskiy AN USSR
Sevastopol' (Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya im.
A. O. Kovalevskogo Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: July 19, 1957, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

KISELEVA, M.I.

Reproduction and development of *Platynereis dumerilii* (And et Edw.)
and *Nereis zonata* Malmgren. Trudy SBS 11:48-53 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Polychaeta)

KISELEVA, M.I.

Distribution of polychaete larvae in the plankton of the Black Sea.
Trudy SBS 12:160-167 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
(BLACK SEA—POLYCHAETA) (LARVAE—WORMS)

KISELEVA, M.I.

Effect of the Aral waters and freshened waters of the Black Sea
on *Nereis succina*. Trudy SBS 13:114-118 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Polychaeta) (Salinity)

KISELEVA, M.I.

Marine station in Endoume (France, Marseille). Okeanologija 1
no.6:1100-1101 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Endoume, France--Marine biology--Research)

KISELEVA, M.I.

Qualitative and quantitative distribution of benthos in the
Dardanelles region of the Aegean Sea. Trudy SBS 14:135-146
'61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Aegean Sea—Benthos)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3

KISELEVA, M.I.; SLAVINA, O.Ya.

Bottom biocoenoses at the eastern shore of the Crimea.
Trudy SBS 16:176-191 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3

KISELEVA, M.I.

Qualitative and quantitative distribution of benthos in the
Aegean Sea. Trudy SBS 16:192-200 '63. (MIHA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722810017-3"

KISELEVA, M.I.

Some data on benthos of the Adriatic Sea. Trudy SBS 17:28-38
'64. (MIRA 18:6)

CHEREVKA, P.P.; MALYUTINA, T.Z.; KOSTIK, N.I.; BYK, I.I.; MIKITYUK, L.P.;
KISELEVA, M.I.

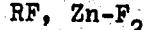
Analyzing the composition of high-boiling hydrocarbons in the gases
of the oxidative pyrolysis of methane. Khim. prom. 40 no.8:582-585
Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

AUTHORS: Soborovskiy, L. Z., Gladshteyn, B. M., Kiseleva, M. I.,
Chernetskiy, V. N. SOV/79-28-7-30/64

TITLE: Investigation in the Series of Organosulfur Compounds
(Issledovaniye v ryadu organiceskikh soyedineniy sery)
I. The Synthesis of the Fluoranhydrides of Alkanesulfo Acids
and Their Halogen Derivatives (I. Sintez ftorangidridov al-
kansul'fokislot i ikh galoidoproizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1866-1870
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fluoranhydrides of aliphatic sulfo acids are little in-
vestigated. Some of them are of practical value, as, for
instance, methane sulfofluoride which is an effective in-
secticide. In the present paper the authors realized the
synthesis of some alkane sulfofluorides and their halogen
derivatives (comprising some not yet described in publica-
tions); they do so according to the general scheme



Card 1/3 $\text{RSO}_2\text{Cl} \xrightarrow{2} \text{RSO}_2\text{F}$. The synthesis of the first member,

SOV/79-28-7-30/64

Investigation in the Series of Organosulfur Compounds. I. The Synthesis of the Fluoranhdyrides of Alkanesulfo Acids and Their Halogen Derivatives

of methane sulfofluoride, according to the method by Davis, Dick (Devis, Dik) cannot be carried out. The authors succeeded in obtaining in good yield methane sulfofluoride from methane sulfochloride by the action of potassium fluoride on it; the fluoride could be distilled off by means of steam without any admixtures. The same way the authors synthesized the hitherto unknown n.- and isopropane sulfofluorides, as well as the iodomethane sulfofluoride which could not be obtained according to the method by Davis. Thus the authors synthesized the hitherto unknown fluoranhdyrides n-propane-, isopropane-, iodomethane, β -fluorethane-, β -chlorethane-, β -bromethane-, β -nitroethane- and β , β -dichlorethane sulfo acids. It was shown that the heating of the methane-, n.-propane-, isopropane- and iodomethane sulfochlorides with a saturated solution of potassium fluoride and with uninterrupted distillation of the forming sulfofluoride by means of steam represents a convenient preparative method for the synthesis of the above mentioned compounds. There are 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/79-28-7-30/64

Investigation in the Series of Organosulfur Compounds. I. The Synthesis of
the Fluoranthydrides of Alkanesulfo Acids and Their Halogen Derivatives

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1957

1. Sulfur compounds (Organic)--Analysis 2. Fluoroanthydrides--Synthesis
3. Acids--Synthesis 4. Halogen compounds--Chemical properties

Card 3/3

SOV/79-28-7-31/64

AUTHORS: Soborovskiy, L. Z., Gladshteyn, B. M., Chernetskiy, V. N.,
Kiseleva, M. I.

TITLE: Investigation in the Series of Organic Sulfur Compounds
(Issledovaniya v ryadu organicheskikh soycdineniy sery)
II. The Synthesis of the Fluoranhydrides of Alkenesulfo Acids
and Their Halogen Derivatives (II. Sintez ftorangidridov
alkensul'fokislot i ikh galoidoproizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 7, pp. 1870-1873
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Continuing the previous paper (Ref 1) on the effect of potassium fluoride on some alkane sulfochlorides under the convenient preparative production of alkane- and halogen-alkane sulfofluorides the authors carried out the investigation of the reaction of potassium fluoride with halogen substituted ethanesulfochlorides; it was found that besides the substitution of the chlorine anhydride by fluorine another dehydration and dehalogenation takes place with unsaturated sulfo chlorides being obtained as final products

Card 1/3

SOV/79-28-7-31/64

Investigations in the Series of Organic Sulfur Compounds. II. The Synthesis
of the Fluoranhydrides of Alkenesulfo Acids and Their Halogen Derivatives

(see scheme 1). The property of potassium fluoride to cleave off the hydrogen halide from two adjacent carbon atoms made it possible to realize the direct transition from the halogen derivatives of alkane sulfochloride to the sulfo fluorides of the unsaturated series in one stage in good yields. Hitherto only one such representative has been known, the vinyl sulfofluoride (Ref 3). This reaction was used for the synthesis of the fluoranhydrides of the unsaturated aliphatic sulfo acids and their halogen derivatives, the constants of which are given in table 1. The halogenalkane sulfochlorides (as given in scheme 2) served as initial products for the synthesis of the sulfofluorides of the unsaturated type and their halogen derivatives, although the yield of the obtained β -chlorethane sulfochloride was small. Concluding it may be said that the vinyl sulfofluoride and the β -chlorovinyl sulfofluoride (in two stereoisomeric forms) were synthesized in the way described. There are 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/79-28-7-31/64

Investigations in the Series of Organic Sulfur Compounds. II. The Synthesis
of the Fluoroanhydrides of Alkenesulfo Acids and Their Halogen Derivatives

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1957

1. Sulfur compounds (organic)--Analysis 2. Fluoroanhydrides
--Synthesis 3. Acids--Synthesis 4. Halogen compounds--Chemical
properties 5. Potassium fluoride--Chemical effects

Card 3/3

GLADSHTEYN, B.M.; CHERNETSKIY, V.N.; KISELEVA, M.I.; SOBOROVSKIY, L.Z.

Sulfur organic compounds. Part 3: Properties of haloalkene, alkene
and haloalkenesulfofluorides. Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no. 8:2107-2111
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Sulfur organic compounds)

VODYANITSKIY, V.A., otv. red.; DOLGOPOL'SKAYA, M.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.; VINOGRADOV, K.A., doktor biol. nauk, red.; GREZE, V.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.; IVLEV, V.S., doktor biol. nauk, red.[deceased]; KISELEVA, M.I., kand. biol. nauk, red.; SHARPILO, L.D., red.

[Benthos] Bentos. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 137 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR
(for Vodyanitskiy).

KISELEVA, M.I.

Occurrence of the polychaete *Ancistrosyllis tentaculata*
Treadwell in the Black and Red Seas. Zool. zhur. 43
(MIRA 17:12)
no.10:1557-1558 '64.

1. Institute of Biology of Southern Seas, Academy of Sciences
of the Ukrainian S.S.R. (Sevastopol).

KISELEVA, M.L.

Mold fungi in the etiology of onychomycosis. Vest. vener., Moskva no.2:
22-24 Mar-Apr 1953. (CIML 24:3)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Microbiological Department (Head
--- Prof. N. M. Ovchinnikov), Central Dermato-Venereological Institute
(Director --- Candidate Medical Sciences N. M. Turanov) of the Ministry of
Public Health USSR.

KISELEVA, M.L.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, G.V.

Laboratory diagnosis of trichomonad diseases, Lab.dpolo 2 no.3:14-16
My-Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskogo otdela (sav. - prof. N.M.Ovchinnikov)
TSentral'nogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.
(TRICHOMONIASIS)

Kiseleva M.L.

KISELEVVA, M.L., kand.med.nauk

Clinical aspects, diagnosis, and epidemiology of histoplasmosis.
Sov.med. 21 no.11:89-94 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz otdela mikrobiologii (zav.-prof. N.M.Ovchinnikov) i otdela
mikologii (zav.-prof. A.M.Ariyevich) TSentral'nogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo koshno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir.-kand.
med.nauk N.M.Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(HISTOPLASMOSIS
clin. aspects, diag. & epidemiol., review)

KISELEVA, M.IA, kand.med.nauk

Histoplasmosis of the skin and mucous membranes; review of the literature. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no.5:25-27 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz otdela mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. N.M. Ovchinnikov) i otdela mikrologii (zav. - prof. A.M. Ariyevich) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand.med. nauk N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(HISTOPLASMOSIS,
skin & mucous membranes, review (Rus))

(SKIN DISEASES,
histoplasmosis, review (Rus))
(MUCOUS MEMBRANES, dis.
same (Rus))

KISELEVA, M.L., kand. med. nauk; VOSKRESENSKAYA, G.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
~~TRIFIMOVA, L.Ya., nauchnyy sotrudnik~~

Diagnostic and prognostic significance of L.E. Cells. Vest. derm.
i ven. 33 no.2:17-22 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

l. Iz otdela dermatologii (zav. - prof. N.S. Smalov) i otdela mikro-
biologii (zav. - prof. N.M. Ovchinnikov) TSentral'nogo koshno-venerolo-
gicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand. med. nauk N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, DISCOID,

L.E. Cells, diag. & progn. value (Rus))

KISELEVA, M.L.; KRASKINA, N.A.; TROFIMOVA, L.Ya.

Cytological characteristics of the inflammatory reaction in patients with lupus erythematosus and its diagnostic significance. (MIRA 14:12)
Vest.derm.i ven. no.5:23-29 '61.

1. Iz otdela dermatologii (zav. - prof. N.S. Smelev) i otdela mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. N.M. Ovchinnikov) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, iz otdela immunologii (zav. - prof. M.P. Pokrovskaya) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. S.N. Didenko).
(LUPUS)

S/076/61/035/008/009/016
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Frolov, A. F., Loginova, M. A., and Kiseleva, M. M. (Yaroslavl)

TITLE: Saturated vapor pressure and liquid - vapor equilibrium in the systems 2-methyl-5-vinyl pyridine and 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1961, 1784-1788

TEXT: 2-methyl-5-vinyl pyridine (C_8H_9N) (MVP), is produced by condensation of paraldehyde with ammonia according to Chichibabin, and subsequent dehydrogenation of the resulting 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridine ($C_8H_{11}N$) (MEP).

Results yielded from the investigation of pressures of saturated MEP and MVP vapors as well as the respective vapor - liquid equilibria are given here. MEP in mixtures with hydrocarbons and oxygen-containing compounds was titrated with acid (methyl orange). MEP in mixtures with MVP was

determined by a) refractive index (Abbe's refractometer). n_{20}^D as a function

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of MVP content was determined with synthetic mixtures. b) bromide-bromate method. b) was used for checking a). Pure MEP and MVP were obtained from technical catalyzates by repeated vacuum rectification. 0.1% of inhibitor (elemental sulfur and metol) was added for a reduction of polymerization. The flask of a circulation apparatus of the type D. F. Otmer (Ind. Eng. Chem. 35, 614, 1953) was heated in an oil bath. In order to reduce condensation, an 8-10 mm asbestos layer was used to insulate the flask up to the cooler. 0.1 - 0.2% of inhibitor was added in case of over 40% MVP content in the liquid to be analyzed. Temperature and pressure control was performed by a special optical instrument with a maximum error of

0.1°C and 0.1 mm Hg. The time required for making the instrument ready for operation was 2 hr which were sufficient for the vapor - liquid equilibrium to establish. 4 - 5 refractometric samples of 0.5 - 1.0 ml were taken every 10 - 15 min. The initial composition served as the initial phase, as the sampling did not practically change the concentration. Results are presented in Table 2. Boiling constancy was regulated on the basis of the number of drops (10 - 30 drops in 30 sec) of condensate from

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cooler into the sampling vessel. The circulation rate of the liquid has practically no effect upon the thermometer indications.. The temperature dependences given in Tables 3 and 4 are described by Antoine's equation within the temperature and pressure ranges concerned with a maximum error of $\pm 4\%$. For MEP: $\log p = 7.97 - 2234.1/(263 + t)$; for MVP: $\log p = 6.77 - 1369.0/(169 + t)$. The vapor - liquid equilibrium in the MEP - MVP system was determined at 20 mm Hg residual pressure corresponding to a boiling temperature of $< 80^{\circ}\text{C}$ (Table 5). Little polymer was formed with inhibitor addition. For an accurate qualitative control of experimental data and for detecting small errors, the authors determined the concentration dependence of the relative volatility of the liquid in accordance with I. N. Bushmakin et al. (Zh. obshch. khimii, 19, 1615, 1949). The graphic representation showed, with some spread, a straight line for $\alpha = [y(100 - x)]/[x(100 - y)] = 1.67$. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

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VOLYNSKIY, S.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; KISELEVA, M.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; YANKOVICH, R.S.; ULITSKAYA, E.N.

Chronic inflammatory processes of the oral cavity and the functional condition of the liver. Stomatologija no.6:6-11 '53. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Iz kafedry vnutrennikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - professor P.F. Frolov) i terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent Ya.L. Fridman) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (direktor P.V. Vlasenko).

(Mouth--Diseases) (Liver)

KISELEVA, M.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Khar'kov); SAFRONOVA, N.P.
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Materials on the statistics of caries in children. Probl. stom.
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(GUMS--DISEASES) (ALOE)

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Dental caries in rachitic children. Pediatriia 36 no.2:90 7 '59.
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1. Iz kafedry terapevticheskoy stomatologii i kursa detskih bolezney
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
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GIL'MAN, L.A., doktor med.nauk; KISELEVA, M.M., kand.med.nauk

Prevention of dental caries in children. Pediatriia 37
no.4:55-60 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - doktor med.nauk L.A.Gil'man)
i kafedry terapeuticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent Ya.L.
Fridman) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo
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(DENTAL CARIES. prev. & control
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KISELEVA, M.M., kand.med.nauk ; REUSCZA, Ye.P. ; SAFRONOVA, A.F., kand.med.nauk

Data on the effectiveness of local fluorination. Stomatologija 38
no.4:10-11 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

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man) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta.
(FLUORINATION) (TEETH--DISEASES)